

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Cieslarova Platforma was set up in 1948, immediately after the initiation of the first Gottwald Five Year Plan, as a means for recruiting manpower in the industrial area of Cesky Tesin and Trinec. The shortage of labor made the reconstruction of the V.M.Molotov Iron Works at Trinec impossible without the use of Polish laborers from nearby Polish Silesia. The recruiting program also embraced the adjacent area of Cieszyn, inhabited by a population of mixed Czech, German and Polish stock, known as the Slonzaci.

2. In order to liquidate Czech-Polish difficulties in the Cesky Tesin-Cieszyn Area, Prague and Warsaw agreed to the formation of Cieslarova Platforma as an authority in matters concerning Czechoslovak and Polish workers in the whole area of Moravská Ostrava, including Cesky Tesin and Trinec. This attempt to terminate the differences between Czech and Polish workers in Silesia was backed by the Czech and Polish Communist Parties.

3. Ludvik Frejka acted for Czechoslovakia and Hilary Minc for Poland. Pavel Cieslar was made chairman of Cieslarova Platforma.

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4. Supported by the Czechoslovak deputy from Moravská Ostrava, Karol Slivka, and by Pael (fmu) and Vitezslav Fuchs, Cieslar early began to act independently of Prague. He appointed Karl Turon, as managing director of the V.M.Molotov Iron Works at Trinec. This policy brought about a renewed clash of nationalities in Silesia and brought the reconstruction of the Molotov works to a standstill.

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5. During the Slansky crisis, Frejka was made responsible for the course of events and executed. Slivka, Pesl and Fuchs are in prison, and Cieslarova Platform has been completely abandoned.
6. In December 1952 Cieslar's supporter, Geinar (fnu), in charge of personnel at Trinec, was arrested at the request of Belovsky, new secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Cesky Tesin.

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